Report on Mercury and Products that Contain Mercury

— 2002 —

Parris N. Glendening, Governor
State of Maryland

Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, Lt. Governor
State of Maryland

Richard F. Pecora, Secretary
Maryland Department of the Environment

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
1800 Washington Blvd., Suite 610 • Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719
410-537-3314 • 800-633-6101 x3314 (within Maryland) • www.mde.state.md.us

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDIX

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Report on Mercury and Products that Contain Mercury Legislation
October 1, 2002

Introduction

This report is submitted in accordance with the requirements of Subtitle 9 of the Environment Article, Annotated Code of Maryland, Section 2, Chapter 639 of the Act of 2001. In passing the Act, the General Assembly found that mercury is a persistent and toxic pollutant that bioaccumulates in the environment; consumption of mercury-contaminated fish poses a significant health threat; combustion of municipal and other solid waste is a source of mercury pollution; accidental mercury spills, breakages, and releases have occurred at schools in the United States, exposing students, teachers, and administrators to mercury emissions; and, removal of mercury and mercury containing products from the waste stream prior to combustion or disposal is an effective way to reduce mercury pollution.

The law aims to address mercury pollution in Maryland by prohibiting the sale or provision of mercury-containing fever thermometers, by prohibiting the use of mercury in schools, and requiring the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to provide outreach assistance to schools. MDE is required to implement an outreach program relating to hazards of mercury and voluntary efforts that individuals, institutions, and businesses can undertake to help further reduce mercury in the environment. MDE is also required to work with neighboring states and regional organizations in the mid-Atlantic and northeastern United States on developing outreach, assistance, and education programs, where appropriate.

This report addresses the effectiveness of the law, legislation enacted in other states to require labeling of mercury and products that contain mercury and to specifically regulate mercury and products containing mercury in the waste stream, and recommendations for any changes to the law to improve efforts to reduce the use of mercury and the incidence of mercury in the waste stream.

Effectiveness of the Act

For the past year that the law has been in effect, MDE has been working to comply with the outreach assistance mandates of the legislation, establishing collaborative relationships with others working on mercury reduction, and planning to meet future requirements. The law has been effective in compelling MDE to develop informational materials about the hazards of mercury and designing programs to encourage voluntary efforts of Marylanders to reduce mercury. The law has been effective in increasing awareness of mercury and providing an information source for Marylanders to turn to in the event of mercury contamination.

Outreach Efforts

Informational materials have been developed on a variety of topics for diverse audiences. MDE's direct outreach efforts have reached over 5,000 citizens, students, and teachers at over 20 events.

Outreach accomplishments include:

- Developing fact sheets on the hazards of mercury, the management of small mercury spills, spill kit vendors and mercury recyclers;
- Continuing fish consumption advisories due to mercury;
- Attending and disseminating information at the Annual Meeting for Public County Science Education Coordinators and Resource Personnel;
- Developing power point presentation that teachers can incorporate into lesson plans to regarding the hazards of mercury; and,
- Placing information on mercury on MDE website (URL: www.mde.state.md.us).

Examples of the informational material can be found in the appendix of this report. Reference of website materials on mercury issues were made on local news broadcasts in April 2002 when a child caused mercury contamination at an apartment complex in Montgomery County.

Collaborative Efforts

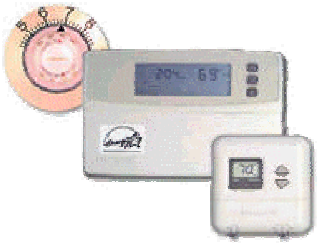
MDE has collaborated with many organizations to fulfill the mandates in the Mercury and Products that Contain Mercury Act. The collaborations have been useful in creating better informational materials and ensuring more Marylanders are made aware of the hazards of mercury.

The fact sheets on the hazards of mercury were developed with input from County Environmental Health Directors and Officers. The Children's Environmental Health and Protection Advisory Council (CEHPAC) included the fact sheets on the hazards of mercury in the initial packets mailed out to public schools for the required inventory survey of mercury in schools. Schools with follow-up questions to the mailed survey were provided more information, such as recommendations for storage and lists of mercury recyclers, by the MDE staff person listed as the contact on the fact sheets.

While other states, such as Virginia and Massachusetts have completed detailed mercury audits in several school districts, Maryland is the first state that has inventoried all schools, public and private, to assess the quantity of mercury in schools. The inventory results will by used to design the next phase of this project, which is to clean out all mercury from Maryland schools. MDE is currently working with CEHPAC and the Maryland Environmental Service on the clean out program.

MDE collaborated with several organizations to inform retailers, manufacturers, and pharmacists about the prohibition of the sale of mercury containing fever thermometers, effective October 1, 2002. To increase awareness about the prohibition:

- Maryland Retailers Association included an item in the May/June 2002 *Merchant Newsletter*;
- MDE sent letters to retailers and manufacturers of mercury containing fever thermometers; and,
- WBAL hosted a radio interview with MDE to discuss the hazards of mercury.



MDE has also sought out organizations to help increase the voluntary actions of Marylanders to reduce mercury pollution in their environment. For example, MDE is encouraging heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) professionals to take advantage of the Thermostat Recycling Corporation's (TRC) program for recycling thermostats containing mercury. MDE worked with the Air Conditioning Contractors of America, National Capital Chapter to inform their 280 member companies of the TRC program through their newsletter and website.

MDE has also been working with the American Hospital Association (AHA) and Maryland hospitals to encourage voluntary participation in the Hospitals for a Healthy Environment Campaign. This Campaign is the result of a Memorandum of Understanding between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the AHA to eliminate mercury waste by 2005 and reduce total waste by 33 percent by 2002, and by 50 percent by 2010.

To increase awareness of the hazards of mercury, participation in mercury pollution reduction efforts, and closer collaboration between state and county government, MDE is sponsored training for approximately fifty solid waste, recycling, and health department personnel on reducing mercury in the environment. Representatives of the Board of Health of the Town of Burlington, Massachusetts, the Thermostat Recycling Corporation, and a mercury recycler, Bethlehem Apparatus provided the training.

Working with Other States

Logo for Mercury in Schools, a program operated by EPA and University of Wisconsin-Extension.

MDE has been working with US EPA, Region III and Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia on the issue of mercury in schools. A workshop model has been agreed upon by the regional states and a sample workshop will be organized in a Washington D.C. school district.

MDE has also been in communication with the Northeast Waste Management Officials Association (NEWMOA) and the Mercury Policy Project on mercury reduction issues, and continues to monitor their work while looking for opportunities to expand ideas on reducing mercury pollution in Maryland.

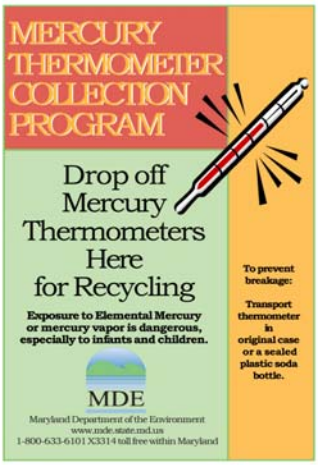
Tracking Federal and State Legislation

Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont have enacted legislation that requires labeling on mercury containing products. California, Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Vermont have enacted legislation that regulates mercury and products containing mercury. Of special mention is the NEWMOA listserv through which MDE tracks the mercury legislation of other states as required by the enacted Mercury and Products that Contain Mercury Act. A chart designed for tracking state legislation can be found in the appendix of this report.

MDE also is closely following the federal legislation movement of Senate Bill 351: Mercury Reduction Act of 2002, which would ban the sale of mercury fever thermometers, except by prescription. The bill requires any mercury fever thermometers sold to be accompanied by instructions on careful handling and proper cleanup of broken thermometers from the manufacturer.

Senate Bill 351 also authorizes funding of a grant program for thermometer exchanges and establishes an interagency task force to consider the long-term management and retirement of collected mercury, the reduction of threats posed by mercury to humans and the environment, and the reduction of the total quantity of mercury produced, used, and released. On September 5, 2002, the Senate passed the "Mercury Reduction Act of 2002" (S. 351) and referred the bill to the House Energy and Commerce Committee.

Preparing for Future Legislative Requirements



Poster that accompanies collection boxes to various locations.

Since the prohibition on the sale of mercury-containing fever thermometers could result in many Marylanders seeking to dispose of their mercury-containing thermometers, MDE has developed a pilot thermometer collection program. The initial collection program will occur in partnership with the Washington County Health Department, the Calvert County Solid Waste Department, and the Wicomico Fire Department. Informational literature, mercury collection boxes, and spill kits will be set up at a health center, landfill, and fire station. If funding is allocated and data from the initial collection sites demonstrate need, the collection program can expand to more counties and include collection of more mercury-containing products. The different locations will be studied to determine the best type of location to serve as a drop-off or collection point.

As the legislation mandates, CEHPAC is reporting the results of its survey to inventory mercury in Maryland schools. Also in the report will be CEHPAC's recommendations for a mercury collection program to ensure that mercury is removed from Maryland schools by the legislated deadline. MDE has been working with the CEHPAC and the Maryland Environmental Service to establish a collection program for mercury in schools. MDE will continue to educate school children about the hazards of mercury.

Poster designed as part of campaign to educate children.

Finally, MDE is assisting the Board of Public Works to prepare for the requirement that all state agencies shall give preference to products and equipment that are mercury free or contain the least amount of mercury necessary to meet product or equipment performance standards beginning October 1, 2003. MDE attends meetings and is working with other state agencies to formulate the regulations necessary to ensure the preference is operational by October 1, 2003. MDE will provide training for state procurement officers about the importance of reducing mercury in the environment. Maryland is the first state to develop regulations for a comprehensive procurement preference for state government.

Recommendations for Changes to the Act to Improve Efforts to Reduce Mercury in the Waste Stream

The law has been significant in raising initial awareness about mercury pollution and reducing mercury in the environment through education, outreach and assistance, planning a mercury cleanout for schools, disseminating information on the prohibition on the sale or distribution of mercury fever thermometers, and regulation development to require State Agencies to give preference to products and equipment that are mercury free or contain the least amount of mercury. MDE does not recommend any changes at this time so that we may fully implement and analyze these efforts to determine the impact on reducing the use of mercury and the incidence of mercury in the waste stream.

By October 1, 2003 and 2004, MDE will be reporting on: 1) the products, processes, and components of products and processes that contain mercury and are likely to be disposed of in wastewater, landfills, or incinerators; 2) the contribution of the various sources of mercury in each disposal method; and 3) recommendations for priorities for the regulation of use and disposal of each source of mercury in order to minimize mercury contamination in the environment.

APPENDIX

MDE

Facts About . . .

Mercury

Maryland Department of the Environment

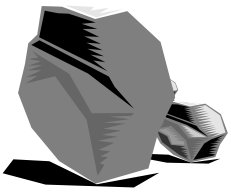
General Information

What is mercury?

Mercury, chemical symbol Hg, is a silver-colored metallic element that is toxic to living organisms. At room temperature, elemental mercury is a liquid, conducts electricity, and mixes easily with other metals. Mercury also expands and contracts evenly with temperature changes. Elemental mercury easily breaks up into many small droplets and evaporates to form mercury vapor, a colorless and odorless gas. One of the organic forms of mercury, methyl mercury, is volatile, very water soluble, and the most toxic form of mercury. Mercury can cycle in the environment due to its ability to change forms.

Where is mercury found?

Although mercury is a naturally occurring element, more than two-thirds of the mercury in the atmosphere comes from human-made products and energy production activities. Mercury is released into the atmosphere through a variety of means such as evaporation from water and land, but primarily through coal-fired utility and incinerator emissions. Mercury gets into the soil through the natural breakdown of mercury-containing rocks, disposal of mercury in landfills, and atmospheric deposition. It enters the watershed through runoff, atmospheric deposition, and when mercury products are poured down the drain. Once in the water cycle, mercury can convert to methyl mercury. Methyl mercury can accumulate in the tissues of fish and other organisms inhabiting mercury contaminated bodies of water, and may be carried up the food chain.



In Maryland, sources of mercury air emissions include power plants (43%), municipal waste combustors (31%), medical waste incinerators (19%), and Portland cement plants (6%). Other sources of mercury air emissions, such as landfills, oil-fired power plants, and certain industries, account for the remaining 1% (of mercury air emissions).

What are the impacts of mercury exposure on humans?

Humans are exposed to mercury through their diet (primarily through fish), absorption, or through the inhalation of toxic elemental mercury fumes. Signs and symptoms of brief exposure may include coughing, shortness of breath, chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, fever, and bronchitis. Long-term exposure can result in shakiness, tremors, loss of muscle control, memory loss, kidney disease, and loss of appetite and weight. The health effects due to mercury exposure depend on several factors, including the amount of consumed, absorbed, or inhaled mercury and the length and frequency of

over

exposures. Also a person's general health status, age, gender, family history, diet and lifestyle, and exposure to other chemicals may have an effect on whether the mercury causes an ill effect. Young children and fetuses are most sensitive to mercury poisoning during early development to age six.

What can you do to help prevent mercury pollution?

- Once mercury is released it is difficult to remove, so the best practice is to prevent mercury from entering the environment, whenever feasible.
- Mercury is being phased out of many retail products such as thermometers. However, as a consumer, educate yourself, do not buy mercury-containing items if a substitute is available. Below is a chart of items containing mercury and their alternative.

Items with Mercury	Alternatives
Thermometers	Red Bulb (Alcohol) Thermometers or Digital Thermometers
Non-Electronic Thermostats and Thermostat Probes	Electronic Thermostats and Sodium/Potassium Thermostat Probes
Barometers	Aneroid Barometers
Old Alkaline-Type Batteries Prior to 1996	Rechargeable Alkaline or Mercury-Free Batteries
Quicksilver Maze Toys (Old)	Mercury-Free Toys
Old Latex Paint (Before 1990)	New Latex Paint
Some Shoes that Light Up	Mercury-Free Shoes
Some Light and Appliance Switches such as in clothes irons or space heaters	Mechanical or Electrical Switches such as magnetic dry or optic sensor switches
Contact Lens Solutions Containing Thimerosal	Solutions Without Thimerosal
Button Batteries	Mercury-Free Button Batteries
Lamps (Fluorescent, High Intensity Discharge and Mercury Vapor Lamps)	Low Mercury Fluorescent Lamps, Sulfur Lamps, Low Mercury Sodium Lamps (Energy conserved by using these lights will reduce mercury emissions from coal & oil combustion)

- Separate out household products containing mercury (thermometers and the like) and dispose of them during hazardous household waste collection days, when other products such as paint and pesticides are collected.
- Recycle button batteries.
- Conserve electricity. If electric generating stations burn less coal and oil (that naturally contain mercury) they will emit less mercury into the environment.
- Recycle and reuse as many products as possible to decrease the amount of waste that needs to be incinerated.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT ♻ WASTE MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION
Planning, Recycling, and Outreach Program
1800 Washington Boulevard • Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719
410-537-3314 • 800-633-6101 x3314 (within Maryland)

Facts About . . .

Mercury

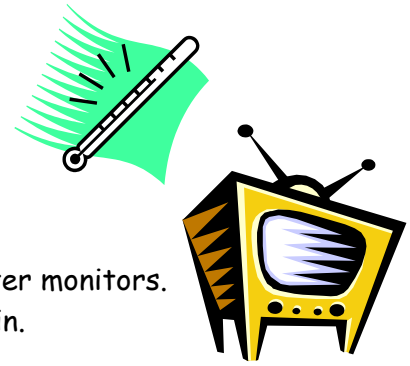
Maryland Department of the Environment

KID'S FACTS

What is MERCURY?

MERCURY is a heavy silver-colored metal that can change from a liquid to gas. MERCURY has many uses, but it can also be harmful to humans and wildlife.

Where do you find MERCURY?



MERCURY is the only metal that is liquid at room temperature.
It is used in switches, toys and games.
MERCURY expands and contracts with temperature changes.
It is used in thermometers and thermostats.
MERCURY conducts electricity.
It is used in some light bulbs and in televisions and computer monitors.
MERCURY builds up in certain kinds of fish through the food chain.

Where does MERCURY come from?

There are natural and human-made sources of MERCURY in the environment. Natural sources of MERCURY are in soils and rocks, forest fires and volcanic eruptions. More than half of the MERCURY in the environment comes from human sources such as burning coal to create electricity, burning trash, and improper disposal at landfills. Burning coal and trash releases MERCURY in the form of gas and particles into the air. Rain and snow bring MERCURY in the air back to the earth's surface. Improper disposal causes MERCURY to get into the water and soil.

How can we help prevent MERCURY pollution?

- Educate yourself and others about MERCURY.
- Tell your parents to buy MERCURY-free products, such as alcohol or digital thermometers.
- Help separate out household products containing MERCURY (thermometers, batteries, and the like) and dispose of them during household hazardous waste collection days.
- Turn lights and computers off when not in use to conserve electricity to reduce the amount of coal burned to generate electricity.
- Recycle and reuse as many products as possible to decrease the amount of trash that needs to be burned or put in landfills.

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1800 Washington Boulevard • Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719
410-537-3314 • 800-633-6101 x3314 (within Maryland)

Robert L. Ehrlich, Jr.
Governor

Michael S. Steele
Lt. Governor

Together We Can Cleanup

www.mde.state.md.us

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07/22/02

BROKEN FLUORESCENT OR OTHER MERCURY VAPOR CONTAINING LAMPS

- Using cardboard pieces, carefully scoop up mercury-containing glass pieces and powder
- Place glass and powder in a plastic bottle/container
- Seal container with duct tape and label "mercury waste"
- Place container and cleanup supplies (contaminated tape, cardboard and gloves, etc.) in a plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"
- Place bag in a second plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"

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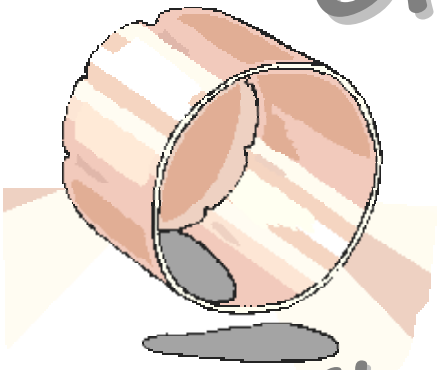
1800 Washington Boulevard
Baltimore, Maryland 21230-1719
410-537-3000
1-800-633-6101 toll free within Maryland
www.mde.state.md.us

MERCURY SPILLS



Cleanup and Safety

Maryland Department of the Environment

Mercury can be found in household, commercial and industrial products in liquid or vapor form. Elemental mercury is a shiny liquid, silver-white in color and is found in thermometers, thermostats and irons. Mercury vapor, a colorless, odorless gas, is found in fluorescent, high intensity discharge, neon and some automotive headlamps. Elemental mercury when spilled (at room temperature) can break up into small droplets and evaporate to form mercury vapor.

Exposure to Elemental mercury or mercury vapor is toxic, especially to children and infants. Mercury exposure can adversely impact nervous system development. Contact your physician or a poison control center immediately if you or your children have been exposed to mercury liquid or vapor.

Elemental mercury spills - even small amounts - should be cleaned up immediately following pamphlet instructions. Call Emergency Response Division, Maryland Department of the Environment at (410) 974-3551 with any questions.

CAUTIONS

- NEVER touch mercury with bare hands
- NEVER use a vacuum cleaner on a mercury spill it will cause vaporization
- NEVER use a broom to cleanup a mercury spill it will cause the mercury to break up into smaller beads which will be difficult to collect
- NEVER put mercury waste down the drain, in the trash or incinerator
- NEVER use household cleaners to cleanup mercury spills

MANAGING SPILL AREA

- Keep all people and pets away from the spill area
- Shut doors and all air vents to spill area to avoid spreading contamination
- Cool down spill area by opening windows or doors facing the outdoors for two days if possible - use fans to pull air outside to decrease vaporization
- Remove any contaminated clothing and shoes before exiting spill area (Place contaminated clothing in plastic bags with other "mercury waste")
- Contain mercury spill by diking the surrounding area with rags or other disposable items - a flashlight will help locate Mercury since it reflects light

ASSEMBLE NECESSARY CLEANUP EQUIPMENT

- Neoprene gloves
- Permanent marker
- Pieces of cardboard
- Flashlight
- Rags
- Plastic soda bottles or wide-mouth container
- Large tray or box
- Duct tape
- Cutting utensil
- Plastic bags
- Eyedropper or small baster

- Put gloves on before entering spill area. Following cleanup, remove gloves carefully turning inside out to avoid touching mercury and wash hands.

SPILLS ON HARD SURFACES

- Using cardboard pieces, push beads of mercury together
- Using eyedropper suction up mercury or use cardboard to lift up beads
- Carefully place mercury in plastic soda bottle/container, seal with duct tape
- Pick up remaining beads with tape.
- Place container and cleanup supplies (contaminated tape, rags, eyedropper, cardboard and gloves, etc.) in a plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"
- Place bag in a second plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"

SPILLS ON CARPET OR RUG

- Cut out a section of carpet/rug a bit larger than the mercury-containing area to ensure that all the mercury is captured
- Place cut-out section, gloves and cutting utensil in container
- Seal container with duct tape and label "mercury waste"
- Place container in a plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"

SPILLS IN A SINK OF WATER

- Remove as much water as possible without disturbing the mercury at the bottom (since mercury sinks to the bottom)
- Suction mercury from the bottom with eyedropper
- Empty the eyedropper into a plastic soda bottles or wide-mouth container
- Seal container with duct tape
- Place container and cleanup supplies (gloves, eyedropper, etc.) in a plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"
- Place bag in a second plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"

SPILLS IN A DRAIN

- Mercury will get caught in a sink trap. Working over a large tray or box, remove the trap and pour the contents into a wide-mouth container
- Seal the container with duct tape
- Place the container and cleanup supplies (sink trap, gloves, etc) in a plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"
- Place bag in a second plastic bag, seal and label "mercury waste"

Contact your County for "mercury waste" collection procedures in your area.

By law, spills one pound (34ml or approximately two tablespoons) or more are to be reported to the National Response Center (800-424-8802)

Mercury Recycling Resources

MDE

Maryland Department of the Environment

MERCURY RECYCLERS

The following is a partial listing of mercury recyclers. The companies are arranged in alphabetical order. The list was prepared by the Maryland Department of the Environment from information known to the Department and available at the time of preparation. The Department makes no claim as to its completeness or as to the quality of work performed by the companies. Users of this list are responsible for ensuring that products, equipment, or services comply with the requirements of local, state, and federal law.

AERC.Com, Inc.
(800) 808-4684
(800) 554-2372
Allentown, PA
West Melbourne, FL
Ashland, VA
www.aercmti.com

Air Cycle, Corp.
2000 South 25th St.
Suite C
Broadview, IL 60155
www.aircycle.com

Bethlehem Apparatus
890 Front Street
P.O. Box 4
Hellertown, PA 18055
(610) 838-7034
www.bethlehemappartus.com

D.F.Goldsmith Chemical & Metal Corp.
909 Pitner Ave
Evanston, IL
(708) 869-7800
www.dfgoldsmith.com

Envirolight, Inc.
1967 West 9 St.
Riviera Beach, FL 33404
(800) 840-1719

Envirolight & Disposal, Inc.
2840 Scherer Dr., Suite 430
St. Petersburg, FL 33716
www.envirodisp.com

Environmental Recycling
527 E. Woodland Circle
Bowling Green, OH 43402
(800) 284-9107

Everlights
9901 West Torrance Avenue
Chicago, IL 60617
(815) 469-0631
www.everlights.com

Full Circle, Inc.
Bronx, NY
Babylon, NY
Rochester Mills, MI
New Freedom, PA
(800) 775-1516
www.fcballast.com

Heritage Environmental Services
7901 West Morris St.
Indianapolis, IN 46231
(317) 243-0811
www.heritage-enviro.com

Mercury Waste Solutions, Inc.
Indianapolis, IN
Albany, NY
Union Grove, WI
Roseville, MN
Atlanta, GA
(800) 699-2895

National Environmental Services, LLC
P.O. Box 390407
Minneapolis, MN 55439
(800) 872-2226
www.nesllc.com

Mercury Recycling Resources

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Maryland Department of the Environment

MERCURY SPILL KIT VENDORS

Although Maryland Department of the Environment does not recommend any particular brand or vendor of spill kits, the following is a list of mercury spill kit vendors. For information on a synopsis of mercury spill kits, consult www.brooks.af.mil/dis/DIS60/sec6b.htm.

Abatix Environmental Supply
3011 East Broadway, Ste 300
Phoenix, AZ 85040
1-602-323-1941
1-800-889-5186
www.abatix.com

Advanced Environmental Sol'ns
204 First Avenue South
3rd Floor
Seattle, WA 98104
1-800-275-3549
1-206-652-2323
www.advenvironmental.com

Bel-Art Products
6 Industrial Road
Pequannaock, NJ 07440-1992
1-973-694-0500
www.bel-art.com

Bethlehem Apparatus Co., Inc
Resource Recovery & Recycling
890 Front Street
P.O. Box Y
Hellertown, PA 18055
1-610-838-7034
www.mercuryrecycling.com

Fisher Scientific
2000 Park Lane
Pittsburgh, PA 15275
1-800-772-6733
www.fishersci.com

Flinn Scientific, Inc.
P.O. Box 219
Batavia, IL 60510
1-800-452-1261
www.flinnsci.com

Lab Safety Supply
P. O. Box 1368
Janesville, WI 53547-1368
1-800-356-0783
www.labsafety.com

Lamp Recyclers of Louisiana, Inc.
P. O. Box 2962
Hammond, LA 70404-2962
1-800-309-9908
www.lamprecyclers.net

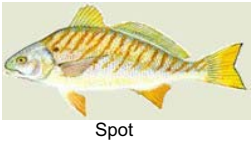
Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc.
222 Red School Lane
Phillipsburg, NJ 08865
1-800-582-2537
www.mallbaker.com

Safetec of America
1055 East Delevan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14215-3145
1-800-456-7077
www.safetec.com

Sanderson Safety Supply
1101 SE 3rd Avenue
Portland, OR 97214
1-800-547-0927
www.sandersonsafety.com

Thomas Scientific
99 High Hill Road @ I-295
P.O. Box 99
Swedesboro, NJ 08085
1-800-345-2100
www.thomassci.com

VWR Scientific Products
5 Marway Circle
Rochester, NY 14624
1-800-932-5000
1-716-247-0613
www.vwrsp.com

Species	Waterbody	Allowable Meals/Month			Contaminants
		General Population	Women*	Children	
		8 oz meal	6 oz meal	3 oz meal	
 White Catfish	Lower Potomac River (DC Line to MD 301 Bridge)	> 18" 2 per year < 18" 2	Do Not Eat 1	Do Not Eat 11 per year	PCBs, Pesticides
 Brown Bullhead	Back River (mainstem) Furnace/Curtis Creeks	11 per year 9 per year	11 per year 8 per year	11 per year 6 per year	PCBs, Pesticides
 Black Crappie	Lake Roland Liberty Reservoir	1 8	1 4	1 4	PCBs, Pesticides
 Spot	South River (mainstem)	2	1	1	PCBs, Pesticides
 Common Carp	Lake Roland Liberty Reservoir Back River	11 per year 4 2 per year	11 per year 2 Do Not Eat	11 per year 2 Do Not Eat	PCBs, Pesticides
	Advisory for carp should also apply to Elk River, C&D Canal, Bohemia River, Bush, Potomac, Gunpowder and Chester Rivers since elevated levels in this species may be anticipated				
 Small and Largemouth Bass	Statewide: all publicly accessible impoundments Except (below) Lake Roland, Lake Lariat, Pine, and Savage Reservoirs All Rivers and Streams Lake Roland	4 1 No Advisory 2	4 1 8 2	2 Do Not Eat 8 2	Methylmercury PCBs, Pesticides
	Advisory for lakes and impoundments above also apply to pickerel, northern pike, and walleye				
 Bluegill	Statewide: all publicly accessible lakes and impoundments	8	8	8	Methylmercury
 Yellow Perch	Piney Dam Deep Creek Lake Susquehanna River (mainstem)	4 2	4 1	2 1	Methylmercury PCBs, Pesticides

* Women of childbearing age who are pregnant or may become pregnant

** Pesticides - consist of banned organochlorine pesticide compounds; include chlordane, DDT, dieldrin, or heptachlor epoxide

State Legislation on Mercury
Source: NEWMOA list serve

State	Hg Product Labeling	Thermo-meter Ban	Novelty Ban	Ban in Schools	Disposal Ban/ Separate Hg	Product Phase Outs	Restrict Sale of Elem. Hg	Notify Hg Content	Education	Collection Required	Univ. Waste Rule	State Hg Recycling	Pt. Source Reductions	Hg Reporting	Advisory Committee	Interstate Clrg'hse	Procure-ment	Dental Reductions	Manuf. Take Back
California		x	x(bttry)	x	x(vhcl swtch)				x									x	
Connecticut		x	x			x										x			
Florida					x(biz, incnrtn)														
Illinois													Estb. Limits						
Indiana		x	x	x					x						x				
Maine	x	x (thrmst)		x	x		Wrttn Ntc									x		x	Car Swtchs
Maryland		x		x					x								x		
Massachusetts		x														x			
Michigan		x (all)		Phase Out							x								
Minnesota	x	x			x	manomtrs													
New Hampshire		x		x			x	x								x		x	
New Jersey																x			
New York																x		x	
Oregon		x(&thrmst)	x		x(vhcl swtch)	x(vhcl swtch)											x(cars)		
Rhode Island	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x		x	x	x	
Vermont	x															x			
Duluth, MN		x	x	x		x	x												